171, 144, 302 ALl Southeast Asia

[For information on the distribution of techniques and habits of tooth-blackening in Indochina, especially Tonkin, and distributional comparisons with other parts of Indochina, Southeast and East Asia, and for hypotheses about racial and cultural-historical interrelations on the basis of these distributions, see 95: Huard, AMl Indochina, category 116.]

2:Purcell G-4 (no date) 1951 AL1 Southeast Asia AL1
Chinese

their native country; moreover they have a stubbornness of disposition which distinguishes them from their fellow Chinese. (It is worthy of note that the most numerous among the early Communists in the Nanyang were the Hailams and Hakkas.)[1]

Sun Yat-sen said: 'The Chinese people are of the Han or Chinese race with common blood, common language, common religion, and common customs—a single race.' As regards 'blood' in any scientific sense this is manifestly untrue; on the contrary,

> The modern Chinese people is an amalgamation of many elements originally different from one another. . . . In colour; in stature, above all in cephalic indices, about 42 per cent are mesocephalic and about 43 per cent are brachycephalic, and about 15 per cent dolichocephalic. Even these classes are distinctly subdivided into dolicho-leptorrhinic and dolicho-platyrrhinic. There is also a low-headed type, and, in the South, a trace of a dwarf element. . . . Prehistory points to a race already mixed in the basin of the Yellow River. . . .[2]

In spite, however, of a number of modifications and reservations, the remainder of the statement of the Father of the Revolution, especially regarding religion and customs, could be convincingly maintained. Allowing for the numerous variations which have been suggested above, the Chinese of Southeast Asia, drawn mostly from Fukien and Kwangtung, are quite remarkably homogeneous. Not only have they marked physical characteristics in common; their customs, their religion, their attitude of mind have an almost uncanny similarity. What Clement Williams remarked of their shops in Bhamo on the Yunnan-Burma frontier nearly ninety years ago—'the likeness of one Burmese to another is striking, but the absolute sameness of one Chinese shop to another is truly wonderful'—is equally true of the 'sameness' of Chinese temples, houses, ornaments, customs, methods of mining and agriculture, and handicrafts all over the Southeast Asian area, from the city of Cholon to a remote *tienda* in Mindanao, or from the tin-fields of Larut to the pepper plantations of Cambodia. Nor is this merely a superficial impression (such as 'all Chinese look alike'); it derives from their common steeping in Chinese culture, even though the latter's springs of inspiration have ceased to well up from the depths and it has been for long (as Professor Toynbee says) in a state of petrification.

[1] See p. 370 regarding the Japanese identification of Hailams with Communism.

[2] *China Year Book* [illegible]

18: Kleiweg De Zwaan E-5 (1906-1910) 1925 OB: Indonesia
Borneo OC1 Southeast Asia NL1
Punan OC10 Kalimantan OC7

B 142 144 These Indonesians (i.e., Aboriginal Malays) are believed to distinguish themselves from the coastal Malays by a shorter stature, longer head, darker skin, broader and more concave nose and a broader mouth.

P K 141 Later, also in Sarawak tribes were found who were clearly dolichocephalic. (1) The Punan of Sarawak were

1. E. B. Haddon, "Note on the Peoples of Borneo," Man, Vol. V, 1905.

found to be brachycephalic, the Kalamantan, on the other hand, dolichocephalic. Haddon considers the Muruts and the other dolichocephalic elements among /157/ the Kalamantans as well as the Ulu-Ajar Dyaks to be the least modified members of the Indonesian (i.e., Proto-Malay) race.

K 144

B 144 In the work of Charles Hose (1), A. C. Haddon processed

1. Charles Hose and William Mc Dougall, The Pagan Tribes of Borneo, London, 1912.

the anthropological data and he, too, became convinced that in that area one can distinguish the dolichocephalic from the brachycephalic elements.

SA 144 According to Hose and Mc Dougall, a racial miscegenation must have taken place in Southeast Asia far back in the past when Borneo still formed a part of the Asian continent. This miscegenation involved a people of Caucasian race coming

18: Kleiweg De Zwaan E-5 (1906-1910) 1925 OB1 Indonesia
Bahau OC5 Southeast Asia AL1
Borneo OC1 Prehistoric Borneo OC3
Malayo-Polynesians OC4

from the west on the one hand, and a Mongolian population element originating from the north on the other. Both the Indonesians (Proto-Malay) and the Polynesians are supposed to belong to this mixed race in which the Caucasian elements are predominant. At the time when Borneo became separated from the Asian continent, it must already have been populated by a part of those Indonesians (Proto-Malays). Only in the more recent past, that primitive population must have obtained a higher culture, viz., through the Kajan /158/ coming from the south and perhaps also from the southeast and through the Iban or Sea Dyaks from the southwest. The Kajan moved, presumably around 700 A. D., from their country of origin, more specifically the valley of the Irrawadi, to Borneo, whereas the immigration of the Muruts must have originated from the Philippines or directly from Annam. The Sea Dyaks are assumed to be descendants of the Malays of Sumatra. (1)

1. T. J. Beiemer, "De binnenlandsche stammen van Borneo /The Tribes of the Interior of Borneo/," De Volken van Nederlandsch Indië, published under the direction of Professor J. C. Van Eerde, Amsterdam, 1920.

It is difficult to say with certainty whether this theory of Hose and Mc Dougall is correct. Anthropologically, many objections could be raised against such a connection between the Indonesians and the Polynesians. The Polynesians